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AXIS HALT NEAR SOLLUM SOUTH AFRICANS' HAUL AT DESSIE

A MILITARY spokesman in Cairo last night said that in Libya the Axis troops had reached a point five miles east of Sollum, and halted there, but it was difficult to say whether the halt was due to the continued harassing actions of British patrols, air bombing, supply problems or sandstorms. It was probably a combination of all four factors.

The Axis troops were now spread out in a long straggling line from Tripoli to Sollum, with minor groups at Bardia and Tobruk. The head of the advance consisted of three columns—one on the coastal route and two on the higher escarpment. All three had halted near Sollum.

The German troops, in particular, the spokesman added, are now experiencing the vicissitudes of desert warfare—shortage of water, difficulties of transport and the khamsen wind—the hot, dusty blast, which according to an Arab proverb, justifies wife murder if it continues for five days.

The situation in Libya generally is viewed in military circles in Cairo with calm optimism.

MANY GUNS AND MATERIAL

Godfrey Anderson, Associated Press War Correspondent, in a telegram from Addis Ababa, dated April 28 (delayed) says that the South Africans made one of the biggest hauls of the Abyssinian campaign at Dessie, capturing 2,000 white Italians and 400 Askaris. A long line of lorries took the road from Addis Ababa prison camps to make room for the new arrivals.

Large quantities of war material seized at Dessie included many guns, 40 lorries and 20 staff cars. The South Africans seized the important road junction of Dessie after ten days' battle over country like the switchbacks of a scenic railway. They entered the town without incident, quickly disarming the remnants of three Italian battalions waiting there. The remainder of the Italians were now believed to be retreating.

A STIFF TASK

Reconnaissance planes, which had experienced some conditions when flying high over the Abyssinian mountains, later sighted the enemy troops streaming away. On the 28th of April, the South Africans found five Savoias, five Capronis, seven CR.42s and one CR.42 destroyed. Another Somali plane turned out to be a dummy. Caproni made out of soap boxes—a target intended to lure British bombers low into anti-aircraft fire. The capture of Dessie gave the South Africans one of the stiffest tasks of this campaign. With their shirts torn by ribbons by the enemy, they were fighting a battle of attrition, with the enemy's machine guns, snipers, and heavy mortars, helping the Imperial regulars to seize the heights and drive the Italians on the next stage of the campaign to the milestones of Marshal Badoglio's "victory way."

THE ITALIAN RETREAT

In Abyssinia, following the fall of Dessie (says the Press Association), the Italian retreat was a hasty one, with opposition from Abyssinian forces in all kinds of unexpected places. Any Italian retreat towards French Somaliland is faced with a number of difficulties. By one route they would have to cross a depression below sea level in burning heat. While the Axis spearhead near Sollum is experiencing stern resistance from

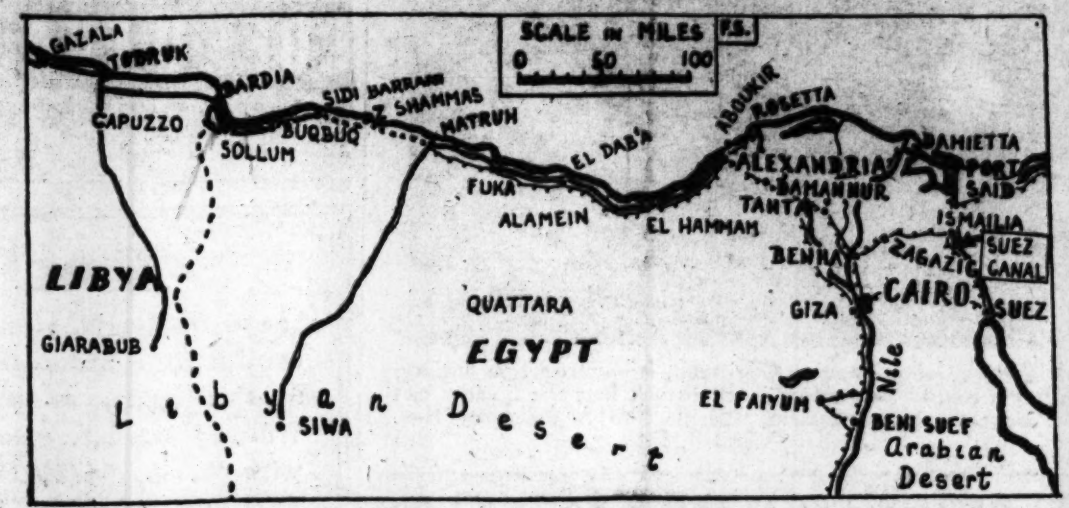
BORDER CLOCK PROBLEM

This funny border! On Monday night if you live, say, in Lifford, Co. Donegal, and wish to walk over to Strabane, it will take you about an hour to cover the few hundred yards between the two towns. If, on the other hand, you want to travel from Strabane to Lifford, you will arrive at your destination about fifty-five minutes before you start. The explanation, of course, is in the fact that the "new summer-time," which comes into effect in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on Sunday, will not concern Eire. While the decision not to advance the clock will affect mostly those people who travel between the two towns, it will cause much inconvenience to the people of the South. It has presented particular problems to the Great Northern Railway authorities, but these have been overcome by compromise and adjustment.

COUNTY RATE COLLECTION

A BIG AMOUNT OUTSTANDING

The collection of the county rates for the year ended 31st March last was not as good as in the previous year. The total amount of the warrants was £4,777,001, of which the grand total outstanding at the 31st March was £1,315,826, as compared with £629,118 at the end of the previous year. The date of closing the warrants was in several counties postponed owing to difficulties caused by the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. The proportion collected varied from 58.7 per cent. in Kildare to 88.6 per cent. in Louth, where the best collection was made. Other counties which made good collections were Donegal, 85.6; Monaghan 81.2; and South Tipperary, 80.9. Counties which collected between 70 and 80 per cent. were Mayo, Meath, Waterford, Kerry, Carlow, Leitrim, Limerick, Cork and Wexford. The counties in which under 60 per cent. was collected were Clare, Offaly, Carlow and Kildare. The Pope received Queen Elena of Italy yesterday and conversed with her for over half-an-hour, according to Vatican Radio. (Reuters.)



"IRISH TIMES" FUND

The "Irish Times" Fund for the assistance of Northern refugees closed last night, having reached the total of **£10,436 9s. 5d.**

Yesterday's subscriptions amounted to **£421 0s. 7d.**

Many churches in parishes—large and small—throughout the country have taken up collections to aid the fund. Other churches have planned collections for next Sunday and, although our fund was formally closed yesterday, we shall acknowledge these additional subscriptions and any others in a Supplementary List to be published next week. Money to aid the fund was raised in many different ways. In one Dublin suburb four children gave a little concert in their parents' home, and their parents and friends collected for the fund. The children of all denominations got together and presented a play, "The Magic Mirror," and a variety programme. Their parents and friends helped them to organise the show, which was given a matinee and evening performance. As a result of these efforts the Refugees' Fund received £20.

From the letters which have accompanied the fund, it is clear that the cause has been one which has appealed to the hearts of the people. Many children in the South have sacrificed their pocket-money to help the bombed-out children of the North. It has been a noble gesture, and many of their elders have made sacrifices to aid the fund. Many firms have sent contributions, and workers, too, have contributed. See Editorial in Page 4.

THE NORTHERN EVACUEES

MINISTER'S VIEW

The Northern Ireland Parliament may shortly meet in secret session to discuss the evacuation of the children of the North. At the conclusion of the sitting of the Parliament yesterday the Prime Minister (Mr. J. M. Andrews) accepted a suggestion that people about to be evacuated should be given a special pass with regard to a proposal which had been made for a secret session. On the motion for adjournment, Mr. W. Nixon (Ind. Woodvale) criticised a recent statement by the Minister of Home Security suggesting that people about to be evacuated should continue to live in houses capable of being bombed. The Minister, in reply, said that the advice was given immediately after the raid. It was never anything more than a request to the people, and was made in circumstances of very considerable emergency. A great many people had been rendered homeless, and the problem was to deal, not only with the evacuation of the children, but also with the evacuation of the adults. The fact that a number of houses, which were habitable, were being evacuated, was a matter of fact, and the evacuation of the children was a matter of fact. The evacuation of the adults was a matter of fact, and the evacuation of the children was a matter of fact. The evacuation of the adults was a matter of fact, and the evacuation of the children was a matter of fact.

FROM "THE TIMES"

TAKING STOCK

In a leading article to-day *The Times* remarks:—The Prime Minister satisfied all expectations yesterday by announcing a debate in the House of Commons next week on the progress of the war. It will take place on a motion approving the policy of sending help to Greece and expressing confidence that our military operations in the Middle East and elsewhere will continue to be pursued with the utmost vigour. The motion will receive whole-hearted endorsement in the House and in the country. The British people—and, indeed, the whole English-speaking world—are fully convinced that the expedition to Greece was the fulfilment of an obligation of honour, and also that it has inflicted on the enemy direct and indirect losses, material and moral, greater than any sustained by us in the Pacific rearguard action fought by the British and Anzac forces. Nor will there be any re-estimation, though there may be a demand for further information over the reverse in Libya. What is essential is to retrieve the reverse, and to use the further successes just announced in the East African campaign to consolidate our position throughout the Middle East.

NO WAR MATERIALS THROUGH RUSSIA

Pass Association. MOSCOW, Tuesday. No war materials will be allowed to pass through the Soviet Union in the future, according to a decree by the Commissar for Foreign Trade published to-day. Munitions, aircraft parts and accessories, machine tools for making munitions, explosives and poisons, come under the ban. The transit of other goods will be allowed only with special authorisation or by trade agreement.

U.S. Warships May Enter Combat Zones

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT stated at yesterday's Press Conference, according to a Press Association telegram from Washington last night, that United States warships may enter the "combat zones," if necessary, in the interests of the defence of the Western Hemisphere.

The question of sending warships into combat areas arose in a discussion on yesterday's statement by Admiral Stark about the neutrality patrol. Mr. Roosevelt said he stated last week that a year and a half ago there was some patrolling of a thousand miles from the eastern shore of Delaware. Asked whether there had been any extension of the patrol since, the President said he could not tell, since it was purely an operational matter.

AREA AROUND BRITAIN

President Roosevelt repeated several times that operations would go as far as necessary to the High Seas for the defence of the Western Hemisphere. He would go into combat zones if necessary. The area of combat activities delineated by Germany round the British Isles, he said, had nothing to do with United States warships. They could go into it if necessary for the defence of the Western Hemisphere, but that did not mean they were going in. Asked whether he deemed it advisable to transfer part of the coastguard to the Navy, the President replied that some announcement might be made in the near future, but he could not tell now. He said he knew nothing about the possibility of American ships being transferred to Britain shortly.

PATROL 2,000 MILES AT SEA

ADMIRAL'S STATEMENT

Admiral Harold R. Stark, United States Chief of Naval Operations, disclosed to-day that American neutrality patrols were operating at some points as far as 200 miles from the shores of the United States, says an Associated Press message from Washington last night. Admiral Stark indicated in an extensive addition to his prepared speech before the United States Chamber of Commerce Convention that generally public vessels were operating half-way between the United States and the equator. "Indirectly he linked the patrols with the problem of conveying ships to Britain."

HEAVY AIR RAID ON PLYMOUTH

DOVER BOMBARDED FROM FRENCH COAST

LONDON late last night—the third night in succession—had had no "alert."

Some bombs were dropped on a district in East Anglia, and raiding aircraft were seen over the South-West coast of England. In the south-west coast town incendiaries over a wide area were followed by high explosives and high explosives. The raiders attacked in massed formation, and often swooped low to release their bombs.

In the other south-west area stick after stick of high explosives followed a considerable number of fires, which were extinguished by the fire service. Several bombs were dropped over a widely-scattered area.

Raiders were reported also over a town in South Wales. High explosives crashed on the town after incendiaries had fallen and houses were damaged. The British Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security communique yesterday stated:—

"During to-day there has been a certain amount of activity over the coast. A few aircraft also approached our coast at other points. There are no reports of bombs having been dropped. It is now confirmed that four enemy bombers were shot down by anti-aircraft gunfire during the raid on Plymouth last night (Monday). This makes a total of five enemy aircraft destroyed during the night."

The raid on Plymouth lasted about two hours, says the Press Association, as in the last few days there have been some area fires—one of them large—were started. Oil bombs, as well as high explosives, and thousands of incendiaries were dropped. At one stage about fifty fires were floating over the area."

LONG-RANGE GUNS SHELL DOVER

German long-range guns on the French coast yesterday bombarded the Dover area for five hours—the longest daylight bombardment since last August. The only damage reported was that suffered by a row of farm cottages. Three civilians and a soldier were injured, one of the civilians being detained in hospital. British big guns returned the German fire.

R.A.F. ATTACKS ON SHIPPING

"Tuesday's operations, by aircraft of the Fighter Command included shipping protection patrols, offensive sweeps over the coast of Northern France, and escorting a force of British

Mr. Churchill Tells About Evacuation Operations Delicate and Dangerous

MR. CHURCHILL yesterday gave the first official indication that British and Imperial troops are being successfully evacuated from Greece.

Answering questions in the House of Commons about news of the war situation, he said:—"I hope the country will always get all possible news on the war situation, but I hope—in fact, I am sure—the country would not wish to receive news of the war situation which added to the dangers of our troops while delicate, dangerous and critical operations are being successfully carried out."

The Premier's statement was received with cheers.

Casualties To Be Expected

In Cairo last night a military spokesman told the Press Association that "operations in Greece are still continuing," and said that he could make no statement beyond that. Earlier the communique from Cairo G.H.Q. made a similar announcement. In Sydney yesterday, Mr. A. W. Fadden, Acting Commonwealth Premier, said:—"The evacuation of Greece is proceeding, and the Imperial forces are conducting themselves with great heroism in the face of heavy pressure. Many of our troops have now left Greece after stubbornly contesting the enemy's advance," he added. "Unfortunately we cannot hope to avoid casualties, and must be prepared for them."

The Berlin Correspondent of the *Stockholm Tidningen*, the British forces which reached the Greek ports apparently had time to embark without having to organise fortified camps to cover their embarkation. The correspondent says it is unlikely that large numbers of German troops will be able to leave Greece, as guerrilla warfare is expected to continue. The German News Agency asserts that the British troops evacuating Greece are making for Crete "on barges, fishing boats and all sorts of vessels, leaving behind arms, war material and equipment," and claims that many vessels have been sunk and others damaged.

GERMANS PRESS ON U.S. TO BUILD GIANT PLANE

Yesterday's German High-Command communique says that troops moving up in the Peloponnese region pressed further to the south. Another German claim is the sinking by the *Lefts* of a ship yesterday of 18,000 tons of shipping between the Greek mainland and Crete. President Inönü, of Turkey, has not returned to Ankara from Western Turkey, as stated by certain foreign radio stations, says an Ankara dispatch to Vichy, quoted by the Press Association. He is, indeed, it says, likely to spend another week on his tour of inspection of the Aegean coast before leaving for other districts of Turkey.

TURKISH PRESIDENT NOT IN BERLIN

In Berlin yesterday it was stated that nothing is known in Berlin of a visit of the Turkish President to Germany, says the German News Agency. It is also no information about visits to the Reich by other Turkish statesmen, it was added.

When the "oil story" of Greece can

BRITISH COMMONS TO DEBATE WAR

PREMIER'S MOTION OF CONFIDENCE

MR. CHURCHILL yesterday told the British House of Commons that a general debate on the war situation would take place on the first sitting day after this week, when the following Government motion would be proposed:—"That this House approves the policy of the Government in sending help to Greece (cheers)—and declares its confidence that our operations in the Middle East, and all other theatres of war, will be pursued by the Government with the utmost vigour." If the House wished, he added, the debate, which would be held in public, could be extended over two days. "Asked whether Mr. Eden would make a statement on his recent tour, Mr. Churchill said:—"I think it may be found convenient for the Foreign Secretary to take an important part in the debate."

DEMAND FOR MORE WAR NEWS

PREMIER ON CRITICAL OPERATIONS

When Mr. Edgar Granville (Liberal National) asked in the Commons to-day for more news on the war situation, the Prime Minister (Mr. Churchill) replied:—"I hope the country will always get all possible news on the war situation, but I hope—in fact, I am sure—the country would not wish to receive news of the war situation which added to the dangers of our troops while delicate, dangerous and critical operations are being successfully carried out." Mr. Churchill declined to accept Mr. Granville's suggestion that a Ministry of Propaganda should be created, to be presided over by a Minister with a seat in the War Cabinet. He pointed out that the Ministry of Information (Mr. Duff Cooper) attended meetings of the War Cabinet, and expressed his views from time to time. Mr. Churchill also rejected another suggestion by Mr. Granville that a small Supreme War Cabinet of Ministers without Departmental duties should be appointed, and that statements of the calibre of Mr. Eden's should be invited to join it. He said that he had already given a full explanation to the House of how the machinery of Government was run, and he had nothing to add to it. There was no intention at the present time of holding a meeting of the Imperial War Conference.

AMENDMENT TO THE PREMIER'S MOTION

The Press Association Lobby Correspondent states that Mr. Edgar Granville has put down an amendment to the Premier's motion of confidence in the Government's policy. The amendment requests the Government to take immediate steps "fully to mobilise the nation's whole resources on the basis of total war, so that our forces may be adequately equipped with guns, tanks, aircraft and ships; to reorganise our propaganda and news services behind a realistic diplomacy; to undertake a more intensive policy of home food production, and for these purposes to call on the resources of the Cabinet, irrespective of party and without departmental responsibilities, to include Dominions statesmen." It is adding to Mr. Eden, it is possible that Captain Margesson (War Minister) and other Ministers will take part in the debate.

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vice, etc. **Phone 62135.**

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rooms. **Address 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 86**

town; good experience, sober; send copies references and state salary. Address "Z 1710 Chemist" this office. O. D.

DENEGATED, trained, 28
DENEGATED, trained, 28
 Defendant, care invalid or venous patient,
 excellent reference; recommended - A 652, this
 office.

DENEGATED Nurse-Attendant, 28
 denied, trained, experienced, 28
 recommended - A 606, this office.

Licensed Chemist, 28
 Apply Lough's Hospital, desires posi-
 tion - A 941, this office. 29 E

Lightly recommends Nurse Companion
 to furnish, 28
 good knowledge nursing - A 658, this office.
 Patient, excellent, 28
 excellent long reference - A 539, this
 office. 28 C

NURSE seeks job, private nursing, 28 C
 or nursing incurable or chronic patient at
 private home. Apply Lough's Hospital, 28 C

NURSE (R.C.), two years' hospital ex-
 perience, care invalid, senior position,
 small salary; recommended - A 651, this
 office. 28 C

NURSE Attendant, hospital trained, assist
 hours; recommended - A 610, this
 office. 28 C

PARGATE Street—Price £900. as a
Going Concern. Interest in well known
Pharmacy. turnover £1,500 per annum. Full

TRAINED NURSE. R.C. Canadian House-
gentleman. Highly recommended; lady of
624, this office

WANTED. Protestant NURSE ATTEND-
ANT. For immediate duty, some housework.
Reply Lendrum, Kilkenny. C. 28 D

DOMESTICS WANTED.

"IRISH TIMES"
EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY.

No Fees Charged. Hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Monday, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. The Matrons
have several vacancies immediately filled.
Wanted unmaried, experienced and untrained
maids for all classes of families.

X1 Westmoreland St., Dublin. Phone 7655A

GENERAL SERVANTS WANTED.

A YOUNG, Protestant. GENERAL
WANTED. AND A FEW MORE. Good
References. Apply Mrs. J. H. Jones,

Ballbridge; must be good plain cook.—
A 646, this office. 29 E
WANTED. Protestant GENERAL some

VV training (Indoor.-R O 603, Irish Times
 Branch Office, Rathmines. 29 D)
CONTINUED IN PAGE 6.

CHILD OF GOODWILL LIMITED

Dublin.
Dublin.
FINES
GOOD AND FUEL
Dues of Goodwill),
LTD.
C. C. Martin, Ltd.),
Bank of Ireland),
Main Chamber of Com-
F.S.A. (Incorporated
Dock Milling Co. Ltd.),
Es. Hutton & Co. Ltd.),
H. Norton & Co. Ltd.),
Norton & Co. Ltd.),
Fish & Co. Ltd.),
Directors.
Gillcuddy, 31 Kidder
Co., 4/5 Westmoreland
RE GIVING THEIR
TORTFEVER.
RAL.
Parent Company") was
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inquiry may be inspected
Company, 4 South Great
F.S.—
and industries adversely
and fuel to meet the

each, of which will be the public by the Trust Company. The first is (Gould of Goodwill, is (Gould of Goodwill, as results as cheaply as towards the promotion also proposes to grant who have themselves is at present under

with a view to the Trust Company will be intended to operate on non-profit basis. No associated with the former, employed by the associate as the employees

unfair competition with may be placed on the basis in any Company n. of that Company will Companies.

Some \$15,000. "Yes" tried set about putting charities have already (Parent Company and operate them and the people. Money is needed innumerable expenses

to said "Yes" to Mr. is the Gould and who money. Moral support finance is forthcoming as is contributing generously.

ation to the Gould of

to a non-profit basis
ation will be returned
of Goodwill, Limited
Scheme is no longer
money. You will not
but you will incur no
to be self-sacrificing,
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your contribution, or if
each of any Bank for
Green, Dublin. Every
e's Street, Dublin.

LIMITED

CONTRIBUTION.

as a non-withdrawable
my contribution. I
not be withdrawable
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date so determined
ion or any part of its
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.....2

tributions.

MARK STOCK CHANGE

YORK, Tuesday.

Exchange was inconsiderable. The day's trading was for the most part, down, with prices at the heaviness of not completely furnished in the turnover 1962 advanced. 140 mined unchanged. were cancelled in the not losses appeared. steady. —(Reuter.)

**PRODUCE
MARKETS**

WINE.
Moderate offerings
—Cuts, 50¢ to 32¢.

EGGS.
IND EGG.—Creamery
general production
bennet counties
fully cleared at 163½
—Dollars on boxes,
with local and
to amount previous
to 22.6, standards
18.6 to 19.7, pulled
18. and duck 17.6

POULTRY.—Poultry in fair
demand. At about rabbit,
—Average rates, Chickens
2 to 1 1/4 per lb.
3 1/2 to 4 1/2, ducks
1 1/2 to 1 7/8, large
and small 5d. to 6d.

MODERATE STOCKS
—Moderate rates,
—Cuts and Dates 8 1/2,
—Abundance 8 1/2,
—Supplies included
4 lots supplies, 56
—Cuts mackerel, and
—Poultry and local senders,
—On 2 1/2 to 3 1/2, turbot
—On 2 1/2 to 3 1/2, turbot

to 2/2, halibut 2/3
45¢, per 13; plaice
to 52¢, whiting 30¢,
conger eels 20¢,
91¢, dabs 56¢,
to 42¢, and mackerel
10¢.

ICE VEGETABLE.—
Light and very dear
to 60¢; to 126¢, small
lucres 40¢, to 60¢,
Swedes 1/6 to 11¢,
to 7/6, extra 10¢,
to 6d, to 3/-dozen;
other 12¢, carrots
to 12/-; bag: beet
to 11¢, parsley 1/-; chit-
rooms 2/6, sea-kale
to 1/6 per lb.;
ench; kale 3d to
to minis and thyme
to 3/6, scallions 2/6
brines 12/-, to 3/6
fruits on offer, but
aren short.

SON, M.A.A.,
of Fruit, Flowers,
and Plants,
GEORGE'S HILL,
(Adams).

MEATS.

STRAW.—Hay sup-
ply choice quality
found equal to
firm rates. Best
ordinary 6/- to 6/6,
to 3/8, better 4/-
to in small supply,
3/6 to 3/8 per

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAITY THEATRE
BATHING AND RATHGAR MUSICAL
SOCIETY presents
TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY, AT 8:
YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.
Thursday at 8. Saturday, 2.30.
FRIDAY, 4.15. "PATIENCE."
BOOKING 10 A.M. TO 9 P.M.

OLYMPIA
On the Stage: Phil Murrigh and His Band.
On the Screen: "The Young Fiddlers' Personality."
Admission: Pairs—5s. 1s. 4d.
Circle 1st. Galleries and Balcony 2s. 1s. 6d.

ABBEY THEATRE
AT 8.15
"THE MONEY DOESN'T MATTER."
A COMEDY, BY LOUIS DALTON.
CONTINUED FOR ANOTHER WEEK.
SUNDAY NEXT (4th MAY, 1941).
AT 8.15 P.M.

GATE
NIGHTLY, AT 8.15.
"THE WARREN'S PROFESSION."
BY GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 2.30.

METROPOLE
TO-NIGHT AT 8.15.
TYRONE POWER, LINDA DARNLEY.
"THE MARK OF ZORRO."

GRAFTON
Continuous Daily
WILL HAY-CLAUDE HILBERT, in
"GHOST OF ST. MICHAEL'S."

CORINTHIAN
JAMES JANE GEORGE
CAGNEY. "REACH DOWN A DIE."
AT 8.15. 5.0. 7.15. 9.30.

THEATRE DE LUXE
Dublin's Grandest. 3.30-11.0. Camden St.
SHOWING: "THE SECRET SEVEN."

GREEN
TO-NIGHT AT 8.15, 7.30, 9.45.
"THE WARRIOR'S PROFESSION."
BY GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 2.30.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.
EMERGENCY POWERS
(No. 81) ORDER, 1941.
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The Government, on 29th instant, made an Order entitled "The Emergency Powers (Acquisition of United States Dollars and Canadian Dollars) Order, 1941," requiring Irish residents who hold U.S. and Canadian currency, or credits in respect of such currency, to deliver to the Minister for Finance, through the bank in which the currency is held, a statement of the amount of such currency, credits, or claims, and to pay to the Minister, in full, the amount of such currency, credits, or claims, as from the date of the Order. The Order also requires persons who hold such currency, credits, or claims, to deliver to the Minister, in full, the amount of such currency, credits, or claims, as from the date of the Order. The Order also requires persons who hold such currency, credits, or claims, to deliver to the Minister, in full, the amount of such currency, credits, or claims, as from the date of the Order.

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EMERGENCY POWERS
(No. 81) ORDER, 1941.
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The Irish Times

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1941.

Withdrawal from Greece

When the military collapse of Yugoslavia precipitated the capitulation of the Greek army of the Epirus, leaving the British flank, as it were, hanging in mid-air, it was feared by many observers in Great Britain and Australia that Sir Henry Maitland Wilson's forces might be either annihilated or compelled to surrender to the advancing Germans. Already two successful withdrawals have been completed—one at Navarik and the other the historic evacuation from Dunkirk last summer. Was it possible that British sea-power would be able once again to extricate the land forces from a perilous situation without enormous sacrifice of men and material? As we write, there is no detailed news from Greece; but it seems that the British Navy has succeeded, at least to a substantial extent, in the safe withdrawal of the expeditionary force from the mainland. According to German reports, the British army has left for Crete in barges, fishing boats, and other craft of various kinds, leaving much of its equipment behind; but the Italians declare that units of the British expeditionary force already have arrived in Alexandria, thereby suggesting the employment of large transports. Mr. Winston Churchill announced that "delicate, dangerous and critical operations" were being "successfully carried out"; and Mr. A. W. Fadden, Acting Premier of Australia, stated in Sydney that the evacuation of Greece was proceeding, and that many of the British and Dominion troops already had left the country. The Imperial forces, he added, had conducted themselves with great heroism in the face of heavy pressure. "We cannot hope to avoid casualties," he said, "and we must be prepared for them." Some time must pass before the full story of the withdrawal from Greece can be told; but there is little doubt that the episode will rank among the most notable of its kind in military history. From the beginning it was manifest that the small force of Dominion and British troops that had been sent to the aid of the Greeks was fully inadequate to the task with which it was faced. It was assailed by the full might of the German army, with its vast resources of mechanised vehicles; and the wonder is that it escaped complete destruction. The Australian and New Zealand troops seem to have fought with all that reckless bravery that was shown by the "Anzacs" at Gallipoli. By all accounts they inflicted serious losses on the Germans, who had met soldiers of their calibre for the first time; and, although they were defeated, they certainly have no reason to be ashamed of their performance. As for the Greeks, it is enough to say that they rivalled the Finns in the gallantry of their effort against stupendous odds. It is reported from Berlin that the Germans allowed the Greek flag to fly side by side with the Swastika over the Acropolis at Athens as a symbol of their respect for a brave foe. The conclusion of the campaign in the Balkans marks the end of the first phase of Germany's spring offensive. Fighting still is in progress on the Egyptian frontier, and in Abyssinia the fall of Dessie indicates that the campaign against the Italians is nearing its close. Germany's attitude towards Turkey has not yet been defined with any clarity. There are rumours of negotiations between Berlin and Madrid, and Mr. Churchill on Sunday night foreshadowed a possible assault on Gibraltar. For the moment, however, the situation is obscure. Only time will tell how it will develop; all that is reasonably certain is that the Germans will not rest on their Greek laurels.

The Northern Budget

Here, as in Great Britain, Budget Day is an occasion of national importance. For weeks beforehand its approach is watched with foreboding, and for weeks afterwards it provides a subject for conversation to say no more. The introduction of the Northern Budget, however, provokes no sentiments either of gratitude or of regret; in fact, very few citizens pay more than a casual attention to it, and we doubt if the sales of our esteemed contemporary, the *Belfast Telegraph*, advance by more than a few hundred on the fateful afternoon.

The reason for this apathy is, of course, that the Northern Budget makes little or no difference to the fortunes of the citizens, who already have known for some weeks what they will have to pay for the privilege of government during the new financial year. By far the greater part of the money extracted from Northern Ireland goes not to the Exchequer at Stormont, but to that at Whitehall; income tax, sur-tax, estate duties, stamp duties are levied from London, and the rates are dictated by London. Three weeks ago the people of Northern Ireland knew that they would have to pay income tax at the rate of 10s. in the pound—with "allowances" altered for the worse—and the various other burdens which are imposed upon the people of the United Kingdom to defray the cost of war. It was obvious, too, that the "Imperial contribution" from Northern Ireland would be substantially larger than it has been hitherto, because the Imperial contribution is, in essence, the excess of revenue over expenditure, and rises or falls according to the rate of taxation. Actually, the contribution has shown a somewhat surprisingly large increase. Last year it amounted to £5,000,000; this year it is estimated to stand at £11,750,000, or nearly twice as much.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. J. Milne Barbour, reckons his expenditure for the new year at £19,066,000, and his total revenue from all sources at £27,596,000; and the difference of more than eight million pounds will be augmented by a rebate of some three million pounds from the British Exchequer under the heading of excess war expenditure. Mr. Barbour

has made few changes in the taxation under his control, but such as he has made take the form of relief, rather than aggravation. He reduces the duty payable by farmers who wish to employ their tractors for the hauling of goods and produce from one part of the farm to another to a flat rate of 5s.; he very properly exempts trailer pumps, used for purposes of A.R.P., from tax, and gifts to the Exchequer from estate duty, while, in the case of entertainments "for partly educational purposes," he construes the word "educational" in a more liberal sense. Concessions of any kind are grateful, but they do not take away from the fact that the people of the six counties are saddled with a severe burden of taxation, and that many thousands of them will find it hard to make ends meet this year. If such sacrifices were demanded of them, even for the war effort, in time of peace, their mutterings would mount to Heaven; but in time of war any sacrifice will be endured with cheerfulness. If even a shadow of doubt existed concerning their willingness to pay to the last penny, it must have been dispelled by their two visitations from the German bombers.

Our Fund

Last night final subscriptions were received to our fund for the relief of the Northern refugees, making a grand total of £10,436 9s. 5d., and the fund is now closed. Since the 18th April—only twelve days ago—money has been pouring in from all over the country in sums ranging from £500 down to a few pence. During the first three days amounts were being received at the rate of over £50 an hour. At the end of the first week more than £8,000 had been subscribed. The people of this country always have had a reputation for generosity, but never before have they given so generously to any cause. For almost a generation North and South, officially, had not been even on speaking terms, but the call of blood has proved to be louder than the combined howlings of all the politicians in their midst on both sides. In the day of trouble, with happy omen, it was to its brother in the South that the North called for help, and that brother, we are proud to say, responded in no way grudgingly, but with both hands and all his resources. In Dublin alone over six hundred refugees were supplied with food, clothing and shelter, and we have no figure of the numbers who were given refuge in Monaghan, Cavan, Sligo, Donegal and other places. This newspaper's fund provided citizens with individual opportunities to help, and the magnificent way in which they responded shows how sincere was their sympathy with the stricken people of the Northern province. It is not sufficient to have provided the refugees with a few days' lodging in Dublin or some other peaceful spot. Already most of the men have gone back to work—those who ever will work again—and their wives and children, too, wish to be home; but hundreds of wrecked houses have yet to be rebuilt, furniture has to be bought, new homes have to be found. Most of these people will have to start life again from their beginnings—and "with what?" is the question that most of them are asking. The money which has been contributed to this newspaper's fund will solve this seemingly desperate problem for hundreds of them. In response to various queries, our readers may be assured that the money which they gave will go in its entirety to the purpose for which it was subscribed. Already arrangements have been made for the administration of the fund, and the General Purposes Committee of the Irish Red Cross Society has invited Sir Laurence O'Connell, managing director of the *Irish Times*, to become associated with the work. We have every confidence in the committee, which already has despatched £1,000 for the relief of immediate distress. The fund is now closed, but any further contributions which subscribers may care to send to this office will be forwarded to the proper quarter.

"PATIENCE" AT THE GAITY THEATRE

Stet's performance at the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, last night, of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience," was most colourful and enjoyable. As on the previous night, a great deal of the success of the play was due to the chorus. The men were capital as "Heavy Dragons," but they were surpassed by the ladies, whose costumes, on classical lines, created a delightful sameness. Eileen Clancy, who not alone sang the title rôle, but was responsible for the production, must be congratulated on the splendid results she achieved.

There was again a competent set of principals. Miss Clancy herself was always at her ease, singing and acting with great polish. Mabel Howe again showed a grand actress as by her treatment of the character of Lady Jane. A. E. Glynn was most amusing in the rôle of the "Bunbunners," getting his patter songs well over. Excellent, too, was H. D. Montgomery as the jivish postman, the Governor.

The officers of the Dragoon Guards were captively played by J. H. Brown, Chris. F. Bruton and Richard Midgley. The trio by their singing and acting, and the grand character of Lady Jane. A. E. Glynn was most amusing in the rôle of the "Bunbunners," getting his patter songs well over. Excellent, too, was H. D. Montgomery as the jivish postman, the Governor.

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COURT AND PERSONAL

FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Tuesday.

The Right Hon. Winston Spencer-Churchill, M.P. (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury and Minister of Defence), had an audience of the King this morning.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound (a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Chief of Naval Staff) had an audience of His Majesty this afternoon.

Lady Limerick, President of the County of London Branch of the British Red Cross, spoke at the annual meeting of the Institute of Hospital Administrators held last week at St. Ermin's, Westminster.

Lady North Hodgson has left London for the Grand Hotel, Torquay.

Lady Bertha Dawkins is in residence at Wick House, Whitby, Sussex.

Sir Claude Mackay, C.M.G., who has died at Bolehyde Manor, Chippingham, the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Philip de Cros, was born in 1860. He was the third son of Captain Hugh Mackay, of Ash, Wiltshire, Devon.

Mr. Dennis Gerald Madden, Irish Guards, younger son of the late Lieutenant-General G. H. C. Madden, Irish Guards, and of Mrs. Madden, was married in London last week to Miss Rosalind de Kautzow, second daughter of the late Commander A. H. de Kautzow, R.N.

Mr. Edward Pyke (formerly Miss Gwen MacCormack) is at present in London.

Mr. Richard Pritchard Jones is remaining in Dublin for some time.

Mrs. John Hall Kelly is remaining at Aylesbury, Kilkeny, for the present.

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will be celebrated on June 3rd, of Dr. S. Barry Hooper, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Hooper, Kenilworth square, Dublin, and Bridget (Babs), only daughter of the late George Laszly and of Mrs. Laszly, Waterford.

The marriage between Andreas, son of the late Shan and Mrs. O. Cui, 6 Harcourt Terrace, Dublin, and Sheila, daughter of the late William and Mrs. Griffith, 30 Haddon Road, Clontarf, will take place on June 3rd.

The engagement is announced between Daniel J. Boland, Cash House, Kildangan, Co. Wick, and Sheila, daughter of the late Denis Boland, Vicarstown, Leix, and Kitty, daughter of Mrs. Fitzpatrick and the late Daniel Fitzpatrick, Ashgrove, Kildangan, Co. Kildare.

John B. Lee, D.L.S., has taken up residence at 177 Upper Rathmines road.

Mrs. Claude Rutherford has moved to Tighe, Gordon avenue, Foxrock. Tel. 84006.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE APPEAL.

Annual Flag Day Dance will be held at the Royal Hotel, Dublin, on Friday, 2nd May. Dancing, 8 to 12. Tickets 7s. including buffet. Special hotel terms for dinner, dance, and breakfast, 22s. 6d. Early booking is essential.

Swissers announce the arrival of a still further collection of beautiful handkerchiefs, Plain Hats for Sports wear, and Hats suitable for Race Meetings, Parties, and all "dressy" occasions.

Artists are opening a new Beauty Shop shortly, and Miss S. Dunne, A.P.S.I., and Miss R. Keary, Académie de Beauté (Paris), have already joined the staff. Consultations, free of charge, can be booked right away. Phone 7177. Special introductory facial treatment (including make-up) for 5s.
